

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 27.

LOUISVILLE COURIER
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
N. HALDEMAN & R. T. DURRETT,
UNDER THE STYLE OF
HALDEMAN & DURRETT,

Office Nos. 51 & 52 Third St., Louisville.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One square [10 lines, 1 column] or less, one insertion. \$1.00
One square each additional insertion. .25
One square for each insertion in advertisement. .25
One square two months. .10.00
One square three months. .10.00
One square four months. .10.00
One square twelve months. .50.00
Each additional successive month \$7.50 for twelve months.

One square changeable weekly \$40; twice monthly \$80.

One square changeable weekly, six months \$200; for the first insertion, \$100, and for each additional insertion, \$50.

Editorial notices, intended to draw attention to private enterprises or business, to inventions, improvements, or new articles for sale, will be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Advertisements on the inside of the paper, \$25.00.

The privilege of early advertisers will be confined rigidly to regular business, and all other advertisers, pertaining to their regular business, to be paid as above.

All transacted business, without exception, must be paid for in advance.

No contracts for yearly advertisements will be drawn up, and no insertion to be made, until payment is made for the first insertion, and for each additional insertion, and will not be published unless paid in advance.

The instructions are the law as applied to both sides. And from these instructions there can be no escape for the guilty. Those who, by their infamous publications, stir up wrath, will lead to breaches of the peace, to say nothing of the injury done to private character, must expect to share the penalty of the law, as shadowed forth in these instructions.

It is probable that this suit will be the end of the printer's Union in this city, unless the association shall disgrace the drunken and trifling members who disgrace it, and who keep it in trouble so long as they belong to it, even if the better members want to do right. This association has already caused the death of one printer in this city, and it will cause another unless the unscrupulous simpletons who have had deserved influence in its councils are turned out, or kept in their place.

Judge Johnston was right in having indicted the committee who published the infamous libel against some of the printers in this office. Such things lead to breaches of peace, injure trade, hurt labor, and may even cause death. It is the duty of the officers of the law to notice all such outrages, and we are glad that our police judge has taken this matter in hand, with a determination to subject it to the rigorous penalties of the law of crime.

INSURANCE.

THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO.,
GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office over Main & Downs, South side
Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Life, Marine, and Steamboat Hull Risks, taken
in the following responsible and solvent Insurance
Companies, severally authorized by license from the
Insurance Department of the State of Kentucky,
and in the New Insurance Law of the State.

In presenting these Companies to the attention of the
public, we desire to call their attention to the
fact of their undoubted salinity and promptitude in
the settlement of losses, and as being worthy of entire
confidence in every respect.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York.
Cash and Life. \$50,000,000.

FRED. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

The American Life and Casualty Co.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$500,000

GEO. H. TOWNE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

The assured participate the profits.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Wall street, New York.

(Organized in the year 1888.)

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$50,000

JAS. W. OTIS, Pres't. R. W. BLACKER, Sec'y.

INSURANCE CO. OF THE VALLEY OF YA.,
Winchester.

Cap. Capital.\$50,000

J. S. CARSON, Pres't. WM. L. BENT, Sec'y.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Haven, Conn.

Chartered Capital.\$50,000

Paid-in and Surplus.\$22,000

WELLS SOUTHWAUTH, Pres't.

J. F. BABCOCK, Vice Pres't.

GEOR. H. SCHANTZON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$200,000

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

H. C. WHEELER, Sec'y.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital.\$200,000

JOHN RANKIN, Pres't. WM. MULLIGAN, Sec'y.

A. WILLY, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE CO. OF PENN.,
Arlington, Penn.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$250,000

C. N. SHUPMAN, Pres't.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$25,000

E. S. LYMAN, President.

THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$270,000

Hope Fire Insurance Co., New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$105,000

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., Philadelph.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$25,000

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Philadelph.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$200,000

United States Life Insurance Co., New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$45,000

State Fire Insurance Co., Boston.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$100,000

As the duly authorized Agents of the above-named Insurance Companies, we are desirous of giving you a full description of Insurance, upon the most favorable terms, on Property, Merchandise, and Life, including Insurance against Fire, Burglary, and other risks, engaged in any kind of business, and all risks promptly and liberally adjusted at Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated myself in the general Insurance business, Mr. Jonathan Pearce, in this city.

W. E. BULLOCK.

BULLOCK & PEARCE,
General Insurance Agents.

Office, No. 405 Main street, over W. H. Stokes' Store.

Fire, Life, Caso, and Steamboat Hull Risks, taken
in the following responsible and solvent Insurance
Companies, severally authorized by license from the
Insurance Department of the State of Kentucky,
and in the New Insurance Law of the State.

In presenting these Companies to the attention of the
public, we desire to call their attention to the
fact of their undoubted salinity and promptitude in
the settlement of losses, and as being worthy of entire
confidence in every respect.

The designated Agent of the above
is relative to the return of the patronage of his former
friends in this business, and of the public generally.

JOHN TRABE, President.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office corner Main and Bullitt streets, second story
of Remond Building, entrance on Main st.

THIS Company is engaged in the business of
Insurance against the perils of navigation
on Ships, Steamers, and their cargoes; also
against the perils of marine insurance, and
against marine and inland risks.

D. J. DURAND, Superintendent.

Office of J. P. McILVAIN, Agent.

Office of J. P. McILVAIN, Agent.

Office of G. W. B. Son, No. 332 Main street.

BULLOCK & PEARCE.

PEORIA INSURANCE OFFICE OF PENN.

Office, 205 Main street, Peoria, Ill.

C. H. BROWN, Pres't.

THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$340,000

THE MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall street, New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus.\$154,000

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HALDEMAN & DURRETT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Courier per month	\$8 00
Daily Courier for Country	6 00
or five copies to a club one year	30 00
Western Courier	2 00
or two copies \$5; four copies \$8; ten copies \$10; twenty copies \$20.	
For every copy sent unless paid for in advance.	
See first column on page first for particulars as to advertising.	

LOUISVILLE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

The Jeffersonville Railroad is the direct line between Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, Kansas, Chicago, Springfield, Decatur and the principal cities in the West and Northwest.

Trains on this route form close connection at Seymour with Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis and the West, and Cincinnati and the East; also at Indianapolis with the different roads for all places East, West and North.

Only one change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago. Baggage checked to all the principal cities. For time and further particulars examine advertisement in another column of this paper.

Through tickets given to all the principal cities on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; also to all the principal places in the East, West and North.

Office No. 527, southeast corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can examine map and get further correct information.

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Reading Matter on every page.

Prospects of the Democracy in the Next Congress.

The members of Congress, who have been chosen by the recent elections, will not affect the present body, whose last session will begin next month. They have been elected for the thirty-sixth Congress, which will convene in December, 1855.

As much has been said about the political aspect of the thirty-sixth Congress, we propose to analyze it according to the position of the members of the present House of Representatives and of the next, so far as known, upon the Kansas question. The followers of Judge Douglas upon this issue have been crying out lustily that "Le-compton," as they call it, should not be made a test of Democratic allegiance, while they have everywhere, in the free States, made it a test themselves, and thereby so severed the Democratic ranks as to put the enemy into power in places where they would have been powerless but for this cause. The Philadelphia Press, went so far in making it a test as to change himself into a hawking Abolitionist, and his immediate follower into Black Republicans. Douglas did not go so far as the silly and undiscerning Foreigner, but he threw the apple of discord which did so much mischief.

The present or 35th Congress, at its opening session in December, 1857, had 252 members of the House of Representatives. Of these 129 were Democrats, 91 Black Republicans, and 14 Know-Nothings. The Democrats, therefore, had a majority of 35 over the Black Republicans, and 24 over both Black Republicans and Know-Nothings combined.

The Black Republicans, however, got up another division of parties. They arrayed the North against the South upon the Lecompton constitution, or the question of admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave State. When party lines were thus drawn according to geography, the Democratic majority in the House was lost. Enough Democrats from the Northern fold, and enough Know-Nothings from the South went over to the Black Republicans, to make those fanatics all powerful, and to prevent Kansas from coming into the Union as a slave State.

Of the Northern Democrats, 22 went over to the Black Republicans, and of the Southern Know-Nothings, six did the same thing. The Black Republicans, thus reinforced by Northern renegades and Southern traitors, mustered an army 119 strong, and had a majority of the House. They therefore, had things their own way, and enjoyed the pleasure of a triumph over the National Democracy, as represented by Mr. Buchanan's administration, while they prevented a new slave State from coming into the Union.

If, therefore, we designate the Representatives from the North and the South, who last winter voted in Congress for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, as the Administration party, and the Black Republicans, Know-Nothings, and Northern Democrats, who opposed the new slave State, as the opposition, the strength of the parties thus arrayed was as follows: Administration 115, Opposition 119—a majority of 4 against the Administration.

Now let us see how much worse things are likely to be in the next Congress. Eighteen States have already chosen their representatives for the next Congress, and thirteen States have yet to elect. The eighteen States which have already voted, allowing the opposition all they claim, may be classified as follows, upon the Kansas or free negro issue; provided the California election is held to be valid:

STATES. OPTION. ADMISSION.

Arkansas..... 2

California..... 1

Delaware..... 1

Illinois..... 4

Indiana..... 5

Iowa..... 2

Maine..... 6

Massachusetts..... 11

Michigan..... 3

Missouri..... 1

New Jersey..... 5

New York..... 28

Pennsylvania..... 15

South Carolina..... 22

Vermont..... 3

Wisconsin..... 3

— 12 — 40

It thus appears that the opposition claims and possibly have a majority of 72 from the 18 States which have already voted. In the present Congress the representatives of these eighteen States were 152 in number, and were divided upon the Kansas question, administration 45, opposition 107. The opposition majority then being 62 and now 72, they have gained 10 in these States for the 36th Congress.

The Douglass movement don't look well thus far.

The thirteen States yet to vote must therefore overcome this opposition majority of 72, or the administration will be left in the minority in the 36th Congress, upon such a free negro issue as the Kansas question. Let us see, then, what are the probabilities of overcoming this majority and making good a portion of this loss.

The thirteen States yet to vote are the following, classified as their representatives stood on the Kansas question last winter:

Administration. Opposition.

Alabama..... 7

Connecticut..... 2

Georgia..... 8

Kentucky..... 8

Louisiana..... 4

Maryland..... 5

Massachusetts..... 6

New Hampshire..... 8

North Carolina..... 7

Rhode Island..... 1

Tennessee..... 10

Texas..... 2

Vermont..... 18

— 69 — 18

If we suppose, therefore, that these 18 States will stand in the House of Representatives of the thirty-sixth Congress, as in the present last winter, the opposition will have 125 votes, and the administration 109—a majority of 16 against the administration. The opposition will, no doubt, be Marshall and Underwood from Kentucky, Gilmer from North Carolina, and something from Maryland, but they will as certainly gain from Douglass and his followers, upon the Kansas question. They have so secured the Democratic phalanx as to place the energy in the ascendant in the next Congress. It is with us, therefore, to bring defeat or victory upon any administration measure in the next Congress, for we have cleared enough of them with the opposition to make the administration Democracy victorious on any issue. We shall, therefore, watch with no anxiety the movements of Judge Douglass and his followers when they return to their seats in Congress. Upon their return, depends the success or defeat of the national Democracy in the 36th Congress, for if they co-operate with the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings as they did upon

the Kansas question, the opposition army they will raise will be invincible.

The probabilities are that Judge Douglass will be so in faction in the next Congress. He has just completed a successful campaign against the Black Republicans, whom he found to be his enemies instead of his friends. The understanding he had with them at Washington last winter, did not amount to anything. His first speech at Chicago, in July last, was an ovation to them, but he saw at once that this would not do. Lincoln rose proudly before him at the head of the Black Republican arm, and Douglass in the twinkling of an eye, saw what was to be done. He planned the campaign against Lincoln as quick as thought, and fought him as if he had never had a kind word with a being of his kind. He triumphed over Lincoln, and it is possible that he will now attempt to make his peace with the Democracy by directing his thunderbolts against the Black Republican leaders in the next Congress. He has much to stave off for, and we shall anxiously watch his movements should he begin a career of reparation.

A Correction and a Speculation.

In our issue of yesterday we inadvertently called H. D. Newcomb, Esq., a Know Nothing. We are assured that he does not belong to that order. We take pleasure, therefore, in making the correction, for nothing was more foreign to our purpose than to do that gentleman an intentional wrong, especially such an outrage as calling him a Know Nothing when he is not one of them."

Our mistake, however, throws some light upon the vote of last Saturday. The brethren all knew that Mr. Newcomb was not a K. N., if we did not know the fact; and as his name appeared upon the rallying card, in the organ, by the side of those of John L. Helm, J. B. Wilder, and Thos. Quigley, it may have kept a goodly number of the faithful responding to the rallying call so insidiously made.

The K. N. vote for McKee last August was 2,809. As the vote of last Saturday for the railroad ordinance was only 1,328, all told, there must have been at least 1,471 Know Nothings who staid away. It is possible, therefore, that the name of Mr. Newcomb upon the card broke the charm and kept the faithful from answering the organ's call in a solid column. What, then, might have been the result if the name of Guthrie and Alexander had been upon that card in the organ?

We don't know how many of the votes cast for the ordinance were Know Nothings, so as to determine the exact influence one opposition name might have had upon the rallying card in the organ. We suppose, though, that at least 95% of them were Know Nothings. If, therefore, we take this number for each of the three opposition names, (if any one infers that 95% measured the entire influence of the three Know Nothings on the card for the ordinance, we can't help it,) it would only have been necessary to have added the names of Guthrie and Alexander to that of Newcomb on the rallying card, to have kept away the whole of the city's 2,809 Know Nothings. This would have left but one of the faithful who supported McKee, to vote for the railroad ordinance, and if he could not have thirded and thus disposed of by the opposition part, he then could have voted for the ordinance and gone on his way rejoicing that his part of stock had been bought for cash.

MARTIN CITY, ILL.—There will be another sale of lots, at public auction, in this growing young town, on the 25th and 26th of November next, at which time a large amount of valuable property will be offered and sold, upon terms of payment in the fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments.

ADVICE TO LAURENS.—We are anxious to inform many of our lady readers who are considerably advanced in years, that about 1500 persons, mostly old, have recently moved into the city, and there are many who can do speak of its excellence and intrinsic merits. I send you the names of some who have been greatly pleased with it. Mrs. J. S. Swain, Mrs. D. Carson, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mrs. J. Minor, Mrs. M. Reige, Mrs. F. Sell, and many others.

BELMONT.—Open until 9 o'clock at night. No 42 W.

ENTREPRENEUR.—Open until 9 o'clock at night.

EXCELSIOR.—Open until 9 o'clock at night. No 43 W.

EXCELSIOR.—Open until 9 o'clock at night.

DAILY COURIER

Steamboat and River News.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR—Louisville, Cincinnati.

WOODFORD—Mather, N. O.

UMPIRE No. 3, Cline, Carrollton;

W. H. FORD—Cincinnati, N. O.

E. M. PATTON No. 2, Bernard, Henderson.

UNION—Roberts, Bowling Green.

UNION—H. L. Green, Green.

BOWLING GREEN, White, Green river.

FOGONHATAS, Riley, Memphis.

JOHN L. LANE, Logan, St. Louis.

MARENGO, McCalman, Pitts-

ton, Louisville, Ky.

DAUCOURT, J. B., Louisville, N. O.

The RIVER was gradually rising yesterday, with something over four feet, three inches water, and it is now about five feet above its previous 24 hours. This is equal to a rise of six inches at Portland, making about 5 feet on the Ferland bar, and about the same change depth at Louisville. The weather in the morning was rainy, but in the afternoon it changed to north-west, and it turned cold with a prospect of clear weather.

The river at Cincinnati since Saturday had risen about four feet, and was rising yesterday, and by private dispatches from Pittsburgh yesterday, we learn that the river was falling again at that point, with the flood water the character of a rapid, as was the case yesterday, no hope of a rise in that quarter.

The present rise will make very little over four feet water in the lower Ohio, or the lower bar, and it is more than probable that it cannot rise much higher, as the water is now coming from the Mississippi. That will very materially help the lower part of the river, as the Mississippi is very high at Cairo, and the back water has been high.

By our dispatches yesterday, it appears that the Mississippi, at St. Louis, was falling with great rapidity, having receded nearly five feet, with a fall of two inches yesterday.

The rise at Louisville has extended as far as Helena at the last advice, making a fair stage for a heavily freighted boat. On the last trip of the H. B. Bill from Memphis, with a cargo of cotton, he reached Greenville and had to be lightened by the Belfast.

The Silver Hills, on her way South, was at Cairo Friday.

The S. S. Moday, from Cincinnati, with a cargo for New Orleans, re-shipped her freight on the A. T. Tyler, at Cairo, Saturday, and turned back.

The J. H. Dorn is on her way from Cairo. She had a cargo of barges in tow for the Messrs. Smith, of Atlanta.

The Submarine No. 5 has arrived at St. Louis, with the machinery of the J. H. Oglesby, which was sunk in the Missouri. The rise in the river has brought the vessel from the bed of the lower Mississippi. There is a 12 foot hole in her deck, and her hull is not broken, although badly twisted. We learn that a portion of the upper works were burned to get at her machinery.

The Key West arrived here, yesterday, with a large amount of furniture, bedding, stores, etc., saved from the wreck of the Newcomb. It was in charge of Capt. Hamilton, the active agent of the underwriters, who has returned from his visit to the wreck.

In the channel of the river, hence to Cincinnati, there was a heavy current, however, after the Dacotah, bound for New Orleans, a steamer of 1,000 tons, was aground, and had to wait for the tide to pass.

It is said that pilots are scarce at Cincinnati, and the wages run high. Good pilots are plenty at Louisville, and we advise up-river captains to apply here.

DOCTOR OF BOSSES AND VAGABONDS LOST OR FOUND.—We learn that at least one hundred Burden's chutes, at Rosewood the body of a man had been found upon the wreck of the Pennsylvania, which might be identified as that of Capt. W. H. Burden, who was found upon it. Capt. Ross had the watch in his possession. It was a double case, worth \$125. A name was engraved inside of it. Several other bodies had been found at the same place; also a trunk, supposed to have been a safe, containing \$100. The body of a man was \$20 in gold. A boiler of the boat was found in front of Mr. Harrison's house, and a large earthen water jar of the capacity of sixty gallons, which had been used to hold the found money.

"Morning Light"—the name of Capt. Dilley's new boat. She is 150 feet long, 25 feet 5 feet wide, 14 feet between decks, and 25 feet from the keelson to the top of the pilot house. Her engines are 200 horse power, 28 inches in diameter and 54 feet long. She carries 1,000 barrels of value enroute with 20 inch cylinders and 5 feet stroke. Her wheels are 22 feet in diameter with 8 feet buckets. She will accommodate 66 passengers, and will be able to carry 150 custom house measurements.

The hull was built by L. M. Spear, at Belle Vernon. The engines, boilers, and machinery, by H. M. Parsons & Co., and is intended to run between New York and Capt. Jeffers' on the Bow river, in the cotton trade.

FOR THE EAST.—The Superior, a most excellent boat, is the regular mail packet for Cincinnati to day, and is in charge of Capt. Dilley, with our countess popular friend, E. S. Dunning, in the clerk's office.

Passengers by the mail boat are ticketed to the first class, while the second class, via Crestline, Clinton, and Marion, will be charged 25 cents, and passengers meet with no delay.

This is one of the best, cheapest, and most comfortable lines of travel.

The Bracelet reports four feet water on the bars, and the Judge Torrence hard aground at Frankfort Island. She met the John Rainier, early yesterday morning.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—THE LIGHTNING LINER.—The famous packet Woodford, Capt. Moses Irwin, started on her second trip to New Orleans direct, this evening. She starts at 7 o'clock, Saturday, from Portland, and will arrive at the regular Louisville and New Orleans lightning line packets, and passengers can depend upon her punctuality.

Mr. McLaughlin, the accomplished clerk of the Woodford, will not go down on her this trip, being confined to his room by rheumatism.

Mr. Henry Lindam, the former clerk of the Newcomb, a most excellent and attentive clerk, takes the office of the Woodford this trip.

THE BRACELET.—The Lightning Line, in top order, wheels and cylinders, has just started to New Orleans on her first trip of the season, on Saturday. She is in charge of Captain Jesse B. Josephine.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—WE learn that reported to have been a heavy frost in that city this morning. The appearance of frost causes the usual appearance of yellow fever.

The shipmen of cotton from Memphis, Thursday, amounted to 4,000 hands, which R. W. Adams took 2,000 to New Orleans, the Gor. Powell 400 to the Ohio river, and the J. H. Lucas 200 to St. Louis.

THE Little Blue Grotto, of the 20th ult., says that a river, which, to the tenth of October, had risen about fifteen inches, rose 20 inches on Thursday night, and at Friday noon was still rising.

On Saturday a new boat race took place at Pittsburgh, between two four-carved boats—the Josephine and Patrion. The Josephine won the race. Time 21:00.

THE Telegraph No. 2, the long arm champion, leaves Cincinnati to-day, and will be the mid boat to-morrow.

We hear of no rise in the Kentucky river yet, and learn that the rise in the Wahab is very small.

The General Pike, hence for New Orleans had got as far as Evansville, Saturday. The sand bars troubled her considerably.

The Henry Chouteau has gone on the docks at New Orleans. She was damaged in some way on her trip down.

The Interchange, now undergoing repairs at Louisville, is advertised for "New Orleans and Red river," in charge of Capt. Cotton.

THANKS TO THE COURTESY of the Un-pire and Emma Dean, the packets from Correll, for their manifest.

THE Emma Dean and Un-pire are the mail boats for Madison and Carrollton, to be docked to-day. The Un-pire is the independent packet, with the veteran Cline as agent.

THE Eclipse, on her last trip to New Orleans, had 4,000 bales of cotton, from Greenville.

The Princess, from Vickburg, went to New Orleans on Monday week with 4,000 bales of cotton.

THE Starlight.—The Masses, Hayes have received their new boat for the Red river trade, the Starlight. She is nearly complete, and the engine builders, Givens & Co., are to try her machinery to-day.

The Meteor, Capt. Drapin, is advertised for Red river, now at the city where she started with the rest of the fleet.

JOSEPH CONNELL.

FORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS—November 8.

Kentucky, Chi.; Lady Walton, Clinton;

Key West, St. Louis;

Good Friends, Cincinnati;

Quaker City, Ohio;

Resolute, Memphis.

DEPARTURES—November 8.

Lady Walton, Ark.;

Edgar, Henderson;

Good Friends, Louis;

John Gaul, Cairo;

St. Louis.

EXCHANGES BY THE RIVER.

BRADING ONLY THE LEADING ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

CINCINNATI.—Kentucky, 200 c. o. 100,

1 box, Belknap & Co.—40 boxes ratlines, McAlister & Moore;

1 box, Campbell & Moore;

1 box, Moore, Webb and Phillips, Surgeon, Mason, assis-

tant Surgeon, Magee, and Purdie Ritchie.

DETROIT.—Lady Walton, Ark.;

Edgar, Henderson;

John Gaul, Cairo;

St. Louis.

EXCHANGES.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK COURIER.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 8.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market is only unchanged; receipts light.

SHIRTINGS.—Sales 50 bales at \$10.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 300 bales Cannon sugar at \$10;

small sales choices now make 100 bales in bbs, and 7 1/2

bags at \$10;

small sales coffee, Gardner & Co.—2 cases flat seed,

17 bags rags, Dupont—1 bag x 100 lbs tobacco, Wilson,

Clifford—40 bags hops, Cal Nugent, 100 lbs flour, 100 lbs

larch wood, 100 lbs bacon, 100 lbs bacon, 100 lbs bacon,

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